SELF-CONVICTION;

OR AN

ENUMERATION

OF THE

Abſurdities, *Railings*, againſt the *College*, and *Phyſicians* in general; (but more eſpecially, the Writers againſt the *Apothecaries*) Non-ſence, Irrational Concluſions, Falſities in matters of Fact, and in Quotations, Conceſſions, *&c.* of a nameleſs Perſon.

AND ALSO

An Anſwer to the reſt of *Lex Talionis*.

Collected and made by

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SELF-CONVICTION;

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ENUMERATION

OF THE

Abſurdities, Railings againſt the *College* of *Phyſicians, &c.*

Courteous Reader,

TWo days ſince, there came to my hands, a Book entituled, *Lex Talionis*, &c. and alſo a pretended diſcovery of the frauds of the *Doctors* profeſſing, and practiſing Pharmacy. I ſoon ran it over, and found little but railing and non-ſence in the former part of it, and not one proof made in the later; inquiring into the Author of it, I was informed, that the *Apothecaries* gave out, Mr. *Stubbs* was ſo; though common Fame long ſince ſaid, that he intended ſomething to that purpoſe againſt Dr. *Goddard*, and my Self; and though the former report was ſtrong, yet it could never enter into my thoughts, that he had the leaſt finger in a piece ſo illogical, and abſurd;

ſurd, both as to matter and language. I cannot ſay whether the *Apothecaries* Company, or any ſingle perſon of them did compoſe it, from whom I might expect an anſwer, which they promiſed at our *College* about a Month ſince; but this I ſhall ſay, that if they are the Authors of it, they have done moſt imprudently, in publiſhing a paper at ſuch a time, when they make overtures to the *College*. From the bold daring at Latin and Greek, and miſuſing the *College*, together with the reſt of the Errors recited in my View, *p.* 60. which this nameleſs Writer is guilty of, any one may conjecture rightly of what Company he is. And although this Book appear in the form of a Libel, without name or Licence to it, ſo that in reaſon it concerns me not to take public notice of it at all; but more eſpecially, ſince I could find nothing in it, worthy of a reply; yet ſince 'tis the faſhion of the ignorant part of the World, to think every Book anſwer'd, if there come forth another with that Title, though it contain nothing at all of that nature, I thought fit to reſolve it into its parts, finding I had little elſe to do, then by collecting together the non-ſence, railing, *&c.* as the only way to reply, hating with all my Soul all perſonal abuſes, and therefore ſhall not take up the common way of retaliation, by reviling again my adverſary, but by ſhewing openly the man in his own words and expreſſions, ſufficient to convince any one of his unworthineſs and folly, and ſhall follow the method propoſed in the Title.

Obſerve, That *A.* ſignifies the *Anonymus*, or nameleſs perſon, and *M.* Dr. *Merrett.*

I ſhall begin firſt with his revilings againſt the *College.* Be-

Becauſe *A.* every where complains, that the *Phyſicians*, out of malice write againſt them, and forſake their Shops; I leave it to the Reader, whether the reaſon given by *M. p.* 32. Where I ſay that the odious and daily compariſons and intruſions, daily complained of by my *Collegues*, were a great cauſe of my departing from them; beſides, their railings at the *College* in general, and beſpattering them with notorious untruths; their Cheats (which I often ſay was an ungrateful taſk for me to diſcover) be not cauſe ſufficient for *Phyſicians* to make all their own Medicines; which *A.* hath fully made out in theſe words, *p.* 4. *A. The Law might as well have ſet 2 Shoe-makers, as Cenſors, to be Judges of the Apothecaries Medicines; Thoſe* Cenſors *for the moſt part not underſtanding the tithe of the Medicines and Drugs in the* Apothecaries *Shops: M.* which, leſt his ignorant Reader (to whom he ſaith he writes) ſhould forget, repeats, *p.* 8. *Moſt of the* Doctors *not underſtanding the tithe of what is commonly uſed; M.* and in anſwer to what I object, they bring not their Servants to be examined according to their Charter; *A.* ſaith, *The Maſter and Wardens are beſt able to poſe by examination, and try whether their Servants be well inſtructed or not. M.* Pray *A.* aſk Mr. *Littler*, whether when Warden, 5 of their Servants examined by me together, could anſwer to one Queſtion was aſked them? nay whether they did not all of them commit 6 Errors, in making the moſt vulgar Medicine, the *Lenitive Electuary*, where 'tis enjoyned, that the decoction of the ingredients ſhould be made *S. A.* But as to this part, when occaſion ſerves, more ſhall be ſaid and to many other things: and whether alſo the

Maſters

Maſters and Wardens had not approved them, before they came to this examination. *A. p.* 15. *There is too much of Self in the College*; p. 20. *nothing muſt be left out of the* Phyſicians *Medicines, though never ſo impertinent, as you may obſerve in their Diſpenſatory corrected by* Culpeper, and he ſaith elſewhere, *witneſs the* Pharmacopæa Lond. *corrected by* Culpeper; *the Medicines in the Diſpenſatory (no thanks to them) were in print in ſeveral Authors long before theirs*, p. 23. *on the Faith of the* College. (*I think that is no better then other mens*) *and this I know, with others that have tryed when they had formerly a public Laboratory in* Amen Corner, *with Chymiſts of their own providing*; *there was as baſe Medicines, and Preparations, put off by them, as any other Chymiſts in* London, p. 24. *Here you have the* Colleges *profound propoſals, for an Agreement.* *M.* This is not ſo, 'tis far below the *College*, (and is no truer then what ſome of them gave out, they were deſired by the *College*, not to give an anſwer to our Books,) to make any propoſals to *Apothecaries*. *A. Being meer* Chimæras, *and reſolutions to the contrary*; *and a meer impoſing, not only on the* Apothecary, *but the reſt of the people*; *therefore moſt abſurd.* Ibid. *After all their propoſed method for agreement, being ſo unreaſonable and baſe.*

M. The next thing ſhall be his railings, and odious compariſons. *A. For doubtleſs the diſcreet* Apothecary *being learned, may make a far abler* Phyſician, *than the* Phyſician *an* Apothecary; *for it is but joining the Theory to his Practice, and he may be compleat*; *but a* Phyſician *cannot ſo eaſily attain to Pharmacy, being a myſtery.* *M.* Which in vulgar acceptation is the knaviſh

knaviſh part of a Trade. *A. For the parts of Phyſic may be attained by the one as well as the other*, p. 9. *'Tis true that ſome* Doctors *Bills could not be made without ſome alteration of the* Apothecary, *the ſame I affirm*, p. 30. *and* p. 11. *Seriouſly, I will ſooner make uſe of an experienced, learned* Apothecary, *then ſome* Phyſicians. Ib. *There is nothing that the greateſt* Arcana-monger *can attain, but the learned and ingenious* Apothecary *may attain to the ſame or better. When the* Doctors *have taught Ladies, &c. to make Clyſters, they had beſt give them too. (M.* I think *Apothecaries* themſelves do not give Ladies Clyſters.) *A. The people in* England, *have received as much good by the taking of a penny-worth of Mithridate or Treacle, as others who have given* 10s. *to a* Doctor *for a Fee. Suppoſeth* Apothecaries, *underſtanding, intelligent perſons, fit for the practice in Phyſic*, p. 16. *A little Chymiſtry will go a great way with them, and experiments.* p. 17. *I could tell a way to Commence* Doctor, *and eaſier learned then an* Apothecary *will take an Apprentice. M.* Pray *A.* Teach us the way. *A. I believe ſome of them have come in that way, and Equipage. For now there muſt be the little Coach and 2 Horſes, which in theſe days are very uſual appendices to them. So that to ſay a* Doctor *goes to ſee a* Patient, *is too pedantic for our Age, and being thus attended, half a piece for a Fee is but ill taken, and popt perhaps into their left Pocket, and poſſible may cauſe the* Patient *to ſend to his Worſhip (before he will come again) to the hazard of another Angel. M.* To which *A.* adds, *p.* the 3d. *A Velvet Jump, a pair of ſilk Stockings, and a Cane with a ſilver Head*, p. 17. *M.* And from this handſome ſupport of *Phyſicians (A.*

Pray take heed of that) *A.* Ib. *The Doctors were never so eminent, and encouraged as of late times, there being more Knighted then hath been known in so short a time. Their Worships Greatness*, p. 19. Apothecaries *are as capable of Philosophy, Arts, Anatomy, and the practic part as themselves, and many of them understand them better then some licentiate* Doctors. *M.* A Name often used, but never tells what he means by them. *A. Ib. The Ladies having learned to make Electuaries, Plasters, Ointments, Conserves*, &c. (*that is, those only they know how to make up*) *M.* And sure no *Apothecary* can do more. *A. And by that time* Physicians *have taught them to make Clysters, and Decoctions, they may be as famous as the* Doctors. p. 20. *If the* Doctors *should set upon making their own Medicines, and* (*which will not suite with their grandeur*) *wear blew Aprons. M.* Which the Masters now scorn to do. *A.* Apothecaries *may with much ease understand, and make themselves as able* Physicians *as any that practise.* p. 23. *In acute pains it will be best to let the* Doctor *alone, and use the next honest* Apothecary. *Because we cannot trust the* Apothecaries *for Chymical remedies, which they may do as well as they can trust the* Physicians. p. 24. *Doubtless* Apothecaries *are better acquainted with* Materia medica, *then most* Physicians, *and learned as to the Descriptions, and Qualities of Plants.* p. 25. *That* Apothecaries *are able to practise Physic, was proved from the nature of Diseases, and the several ways they admit of Cure* (*M.* Make sence of it if you can) *A. And pray you why may they not be Masters of this as well as your self, some of them?* ib. *Let but a rational, learned* Apothecary (*M.* Titles never given to them by any but by *A.*) *add but the Theory to his*

his former Observations, he may be better fitted for practice, and I will sooner engage him then many Physicians. *An* Apothecary *by industry and Observation, may be a Master of as great* Arcanums, *as any whatsoever practising. The ingenious* Apothecary *being well read in Physic,* viz. *in* Frambesarius, Riverius; *who till of late days was the only approved Author. M.* (Absurd) for he dy'd not long since. *And in* Enchiridion medicum, *which costs but* 1*s.* 6*d. may be as fit and capable of the practice of Physic, as any person whatsoever.*

M. By all which, he hath manifestly proved, and the first impudently in print too (much like his Brother *Cocket*, mentioned in the *short View*) *p.* 24. what I have alledged of their railings, and private back-bitings, to which he answereth nothing. But now to my use of terror, as he calls it.

Now this being apparently so, what learned and ingenious *Physician* can brook such unworthy and unsufferable affronts, as I have elsewhere said? And I leave it to all mens judgments, whether it be not high time for the *College*, and all *Physicians* to vindicate their honour, which cannot be done by any other way then what hath been proposed by my Book; and to wipe off all those imputations of ignorance in *Materia Medica*, and *Pharmacy*, which will necessarily follow upon making their own Medicines, and for the which this *A.* hath railed upon me and others my Fellow Writers against them, as will appear in the next Paragraph. And whether the *College* will not be judged by the present and after Ages, negligent of their own concerns in not so doing. And that they do not act the same against the

Apothecaries they heretofore did againſt the *Chirurgeons*, for a far leſs crime committed by ſome meaner perſons of that Company, to wit, for ſaying, the *Phyſicians* could only read upon, but not diſſect bodies. Whereupon the *Phyſicians* excluded them from diſſecting bodies at their *College*; and ſoon taught the World, how well they could work at it. And hence it is, that ſo many worthy diſcoveries have been made by them, ſince they have put their own hands to diſſect. The like advance will happen to the practical part of Phyſic, when *Phyſicians* vouchſafe to work upon natural things themſelves, and I am ſure will find both greater ſatisfaction, and alſo thereby advance their own ſkill and profeſſion, to their full worth and dignity, as well as the publick to greater profit and contentment.

A's Revilings againſt us are, *p.1. By opprobrious, and unhandſome Billings-gate Language*, p.2. *Diſcourſe* alias *Railing. He ſhamefully inſinuates ridiculous ſtories. Poſe his Worſhip, Eight-ly, Tenth-ly*, &c. *This lyes a little too wide. M.* Good Sir, not ſo much as 8000 *l.* in *one year for Fees. A. Frothy Objections, new Whims, and Inventions, Whims and Novelties; Quarrelſome Doctor, Worſhipful Doctor, your Unchriſtian and falſe Pamphlet, Cloſet Doctors, his Stories, notorious Falſities, and elſewhere ſordid Allegories*, e.g. *to abuſe* Apothecaries, *a pittiful ſhift, meer* Chimæras. *Abuſers, and Traducers of the whole Company, Opprobrious language, Unreaſonable and baſe deſigns, As envious as* Diabolus. *Strange uncouth expreſſions, Doctors Calumnies, Frothy Diſcourſe, a Saint Doctor, Diſ-ingenious, and abſurd practice, as ridiculous as the Author; Old quacking ſhifts, gingling diſcourſe, Calumniators,*

luminiators, a moſt ſevere and uncharitable Cenſure. The Doctor is ſo deficient in Phyſiologie, that he thinks not any Apothecary *honeſt. M.* Underſtand it who can for me. *From a debauched Doctor, Apothecary, and Chirurgeon,* Libera me Domine! *M.* With many more the like.

Now becauſe he often complains of the harſh Epithets I give them; here ſhall follow all I meet with in my Book; Illiterate perſons, Unſkillful, every pitiful fellow, pitiful, ignorant, and ſelf-ended Souls. I know no other Epithets I have given them; whereby it appears how juſtly he accuſeth me of malice, revilings, and diſgracing them with truth (as will appear by and by) if by his not anſwering (as every man will think) he confeſſeth, to what *A.* anſwers not.

Next follow his falſities in matter of Fact, and miſs Quotations. *A. Cuſtos Argentorum, ſucceſsful,* for not unſucceſsful. *Cheats,* for Artifices. *The Cenſors examiners*; where he leaves out the *Apothecaries*; beſides, I am ſure that the Goldſmiths, and Pewterers, have not any ſupervisors that are not of their own Company. *A. Limons and Citrons,* for Syrup of Limons and Citrons. *A. Inventing matter and deſigns, and diſcover them himſelf, Dr.* M. *a good* Apothecaries Phyſician. Apothecaries *uſed in the ſmall Pox. M.* p. 3. He omits *Privet Beryes,* and there aſks, what is got by ſelling *Dog Beryes,* for *Spina Cervina*; ſurely ſomewhat, becauſe the one is found almoſt in every Diteh, the other much more rarely. He miſtakes *Pil. ſtomach., ſec. gen.* in the *London Diſpenſatory,* unleſs *ſec. gen.* in ſome language invented by him ſignifies *cum gummi.* He makes a good verſe of *variabimus tela,* for *Artes.* An old Proverb.

verb. *Garrulus medicus laboranti morbus. M.* This Proverb is not in *Eraſmus Chiliads. A. Sp. of* CC. *cryed up by me, contracting with* Apothecaries *forgot by me*; vid. *View.* p. 18. *A. You promiſed* Chirurgeons *ſhould apply Bliſters and Medicines to the Feet. M.* Where do I ſay ſo? *A. Dr.* M. *not excuſed from filling Cupboards with many Medicines*, &c. *One of your ſelves, Dr.* Goddard *with his Drops. M.* Whom you might have diſtinguiſhed from my learned Collegue, Dr. *Jonathan Goddard*, had you not a mind to have aſperſt him, as well as elſewhere you do the Judicious Dr. *Thomas Cox*, from Dr. *Daniel Cox*, whom you there groſly miſtake; for I aſſure you, he is not ſo good a Friend to your ways as you imagine, but the other *Goddard* was none of our ſelves. *Apothecaries* may be the verieſt Knaves, he omits *without diſcovery.* In one place I complain of ſtrong Pills given, he leaves out ſtrong, though little to his advantage, and makes no difference betwixt a Vomit, and Pills. I ſay *Phyſicians* in the late Wars, kept up, as to learning, the honour of the Nation; *A.* replyes, *The* Apothecaries, *p.* 17. *outdid them in ſupplyes, when the Exigence of affairs required. M.* And to mention but one more amongſt multitudes (which I am neceſſitated to omit) becauſe I deſign to be brief, *viz.* when he often calls us Aggreſſors; But that *Apothecaries* have been the Aggreſſors firſt, *i. e.* by uſurping our profeſſion (which he himſelf confeſſeth) they have done for a hundred years laſt paſt, without being ever queſtioned for it, as I have ſaid elſewhere; beſides, their revilings of us, as hath been proved, but if our diſcoveries in print of the former, and alſo of their Cheats,

which

which I can prove have been as ancient as their practice; then I must confess we are the Aggressors, which I think no ingenious person will judg, but lay that accusation upon themselves, because of their first assaulting us in our imployments and Credits.

Nonsence. Some whereof happily may be for his want of Grammar (I cannot better excuse him) which he hath sufficiently shewed in false improper Greek, and Latin, which he useth, though but little, and whereby he must needs shew himself an *Apothecary*, such a one as I have described in my *View*. *A. Dr.* M. *and Dr.* Cox, *contradict themselves, as they have done in all Ages. The old Medicines are better and more safe then his new Inventions, as* Hippocrates *affirms.* Treacle-water *so much magnified by fire. Authentic Medicines. Medicines the* Apothecaries *support and notions. For a* Physician *to give his Medicines* gratis, *is enough to discourage any ingenious person to follow it. M.* And to say no more, but what every Reader may observe in many places, that they are unintelligible.

Next follow his Concessions of what I have alledged against them. *A. As the failings of some few. He might have passed over other* Apothecaries *failings. These discoveries might have unadvisedly slipt from the* Apothecaries, *or their Servants*; Nemo omnibus horis sapit. *M.* But doubtless they will be closer hereafter. *A. He acknowledgeth good* Apothecaries Physicians. *Dr.* Goddard (*M.* He means him with the Drops) *Had the knack as well as the* Apothecaries. *Questionless these mistakes are rare. The Closet* Doctors *may be mistaken as well as the* Apothecaries. *A little ordinary practice among some*

of

of them. Good reaſon Apothecaries *ſhould cry up their good* Phyſicians. *He teacheth the Company better manners in his own words, when they come next to dine at their Hall; if the* Apothecary *had made a* Phyſicians *Bill, the* Patient *would have been truly his* Patient. He confeſſeth alſo, *that Noſtrums do undo them. M.* As for his Logic, eſpecially in that part wherein he promiſeth to diſcover the Frauds, and Abuſes, committed by *Doctors* profeſſing, and practiſing *Pharmacy*; he argues all along. *A. They may be Cheats,* ergo *they are; and therefore perſwades himſelf, that Dr.* M. *who hath diſcovered ſo many Cheats and falſities doth practiſe them. M.* I ſay *Apothecaries* were *Phyſicians* Servants; *A.* infers, that I ſay, the whole Company is ſo; now he there ſaith, *Apothecaries* have no dependance on *Phyſicians*; 'tis true of practiſing *Apothecaries*, but to ſay others have not, is nonſence; and through all his Book, he thus reaſons. *A. Poſſibly, Doubtleſs, Queſtionleſs, Perhaps, Likely, I ſuppoſe, I hear, it is more then probable, it may be, 'tis feared, I believe, without doubt, or I do not believe; much may be ſaid,* &c. *M.* And this is all the proofs he hath in what he aſſerts, you ſhall ſcarcely find a page in his Book, where this reaſoning is not, I am ſure in moſt pages ſeveral times. 'Tis moſt certain, that he hath not given one inſtance to prove any Frauds in *Phyſicians*, according to his Title Page, more then ſhewing a poſſibility, that it may be ſo. He reaſons here as well as he doth all along, that *Apothecaries* may be learned and able in Phyſic; *Ergo*, they are ſo. And that *Phyſicians* will never Cheat, I think I have given a ſolid reaſon elſewhere, that ſo to do is to his diſadvantage. And for the ſame reaſon, I cannot but think,

think, that the practiſing *Apothecaries* who ſold *Myrtle leaves* for *Sena*, &c. to thoſe they call their own *Patients*, did give good *Sena*, but to the *Doctors Patients*, *Myrtle leaves*. And here I might conclude, this pitiful Writer having ſufficiently confuted himſelf: But I ſhall briefly run over what he objects more in his Book; adding by the by, what he omits to anſwer. In the head of Cheats, he anſwers to the firſt, that other men may be Knaves as well as *Apothecaries*; he anſwers nothing to Cheat, the *2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th.* and *10th.* to the complaints of multiplying Bills, nothing to the firſt, *2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th.* and acknowledgeth the *9th.* of the good *Apothecaries Phyſician*, that in ſetting down in their Bills *Pearl*, and *Bezoar*, he anſwereth, that ſome *Phyſicians* have plyed their *Patient* with *Sp. CC. Elixir Proprietatis.* Whereof I think no man can give one *Patient* half an Ounce in a weeks time, which at his rate will coſt but *2s. 6d.* though a Chymiſt told me they would give him but *1s. 6d.* an ounce, when they have run upon his Book, *p. 5th. p. 6th. A.* ſaith, *This lyeth a little too wide, to make Cuſtomers pay* 11, *or* 12 *ſhillings for a pint of Juleb. M.* For once let it be but *10s.* but he tells me I have left out the main ingredient, which cauſeth the *Apothecaries* Bill to be ſharp. One whereof he ſaith, *is the* Apothecaries *freedom in lending the young* Phyſician *a room and Servants to attend him, and the Miſtreſs too*, Urgente neceſſitate, *PO for that. M.* This I underſtand not, I hope he means no hurt to the Huſband, however 'tis unjuſt the *Patient* ſhould pay for the *Apothecaries* freeneſs to the *Phyſician*. The ſecond reaſon, as he ſaith, is forgot by me. *M.* 'Tis

given in my 18*th*. page. As to their affronts to the *College*, *pag*. 21. 22. 23. 24. he only barely ſaith, *A. They would have introduced an unlimited power, which the wiſdom of our Nation thought very unequal, and would not allow.* M. 'Tis more then you know, for the Committee, as I ſaid, never gave a report of that buſineſs to the Parliament. *p.* 8. *A.* ſaith, *I call them ſawcy for calling the ſick their* Patients. *M.* But I demonſtrated it to be non-ſence, which is not ſo of the Attorney and his Clyent, which are as truly relatives, as *Phyſician* and *Patient*. *p.* 8. *A.* ſaith, *I ſuppoſe not any eminent Practitioners in* London, *in former times have made their own Medicines.* *M.* Perhaps not, becauſe *Apothecaries* then uſed none of thoſe miſchiefs complained of in my Book, and therefore the *Phyſician* need not then put himſelf to that trouble and charge as now he doth. As to the benefits ariſing by practiſing *Phyſicians*, he ſaith nothing at all in *page* 28. 29. nor any thing of any moment, of the inconveniencies of ſending Bills to them, *p.* 29. 30. to *page* 34. where he ſaith, *A. The giving of Medicines by the* Phyſicians gratis; *This is a wiſe knack of a Doctor, juſt as broad as long; if you will pay for the Gooſe, he will give you the ſauce.* *M.* Nay, there is a great difference; for grant advice to be the Gooſe, and the Medicines the Sauce; and ſuppoſe the *Patient*, or buyer, will give 5*s*. for the Gooſe (for every one giveth the *Phyſician* as he pleaſeth and is able) the Knaviſh Cook, to follow his ſimile, which in the Caſe propoſed is the *Apothecary*, may make him pay as he liſt, even to 40*s*; now without doubt, every man will rather pay 5*s*. together for both, then dividedly trebble his charge.

p. 17. He ſtands up for the old Medicines, whereof in *page* 31. *A.* ſaith, *The* Apothecary *need not be troubled, to his great charge in making, and having in readineſs, ſo many unprofitable and uncouth Medicines. M.* So that he hath here anſwered that Objection for me. Yet I will add to that, one more of my own, *i. e.* if the *Opium* were left out of thoſe greater Compoſitions, I think no *Apothecary* would give 4*d.* a pound for it, for any uſe, unleſs it were to put *Opium* to it, and make it up again; and I have to ſome *Phyſicians* merrily compared *Mathew*'s Pill to thoſe great Medicines, who have given the preeminence to the later. Beſides, I never ſaid they were bad Medicines, but that better, and at ſmaller charges, might be made. But I will ſay no more of thoſe great Idols of the *Apothecaries*, and other ignorant perſons that know not, nor ever conſider'd the reaſon and nature of Medicines, *p.* 12. As for my Objection againſt the ſo common uſe of Sugar, in Syrups, Conſerves, *&c.* may not the ſame be confronted by his *page* 31. where he deſires, *that a new* Pharmacopæa Lond. *may be ſet forth, wherein may be ſpared * of the Medicines in the old. M.* I doubt not but when that reformation he deſireth cometh, that theſe Conſerves, Syrups, Lohocks, *&c.* and moſt of the diſtilled waters, which make up the bulk of the Shop, will be the * he deſires to be ſpared; and by this your propoſal, what pitiful empty Shops will you have? in the ſame place you would have an addition of ſome other laudable Medicines, which you need not doubt will be ſome of thoſe you call the Whims and Novelties of the Cloſet *Doctors*. In the ſame page you direct alſo, that Medicines may

be contracted, but for so doing you rail at me in your 20 *page*. *p*. 15. *A*. makes no difference at all in *Sena*, but puts the uncertainty of working only to the person to whom 'tis administred, for which he quotes *Hippocrates* in his false Greek πεῖρα σφαλελή. *ibid*. he calls *filii Artis*, a new Sect; which he prophecies, may be as bad or worse then the *Apothecaries*; but for that we may take his advice, given *p*. 13. where he adviseth us to keep them to our selves, as he saith, 'tis best so to do. *p*. 16. You say I cajole the *Chirurgeons*, and put the *Apothecaries* and them together by the Ears; Why then you resolve to fly in the faces of the *Chirurgeons*, for acting but what they ought; for to be sure they will not quarrel with them. *p*. 18. Whereas you say, *In the Plague time, the* Doctors *with their Worships greatness fled*. *M*. I answer, that few *Apothecaries* that were able to maintain themselves abroad, stayed in *London*. Neither did any *Physician* leave the City till the *College* had made choice of as many of themselves, as the City thought meet to attend that service. Besides, many Seniors of our *College* remained, as many I dare say, as there did of the better sort of *Apothecaries* in proportion, and doubtless, 'twas as acceptable service to the Citizens of *London* (whom he here Claws) to have City *Physicians* in the Country with them, where they might have some employment also; as to stay in the City to the hazard of their lives, when they had scarce any *Patient* that remained there. *p*. 18. He acknowlegeth all I said, from *p*. 51. to the latter end of 59. *viz*. my digression against the Common *Mountebanks* to be true; and surely, there is no reason, but all indifferent persons should think, both my detecti-

detections to be as ſound and ſolid in all the reſt, as *A.* doth this, *p.* 20. *A.* confeſſeth, *That Chimiſtry is part of the* Apothecaries *Trade, and denies not but they will fall upon the Trade of Druggiſts, and Diſtillers alſo, p.* 21. *M.* He ſeems to anſwer my argument (which he calls my greateſt, becauſe he ſaith nothing to any of the reſt) drawn from the unlawful encroachment of one Trade upon another. His anſwer is nothing to the purpoſe; for ſaith *A. One that hath a good opinion may make uſe of an* Apothecary. *M.* 'Tis true he may, and offends not the Law but himſelf; But how doth this juſtifie the *Apothecary* that practiſeth on him; and can anothers miſtake diſanul the Law, forbidding *Apothecaries*, &c. to practiſe? And by this reaſoning of his, any man may be a Divine, Lawyer, Chirurgeon, Apothecary, *&c.* (I doubt his Company will not thank him for it) nay any man may ſet up any Trade in *London* (he ſaith, *ſomewhere I may do ſo*) by this Logic, if he can but get Cuſtomers. He goes on and replies to what I allege, that the *Apothecaries* practiſe againſt Law. *A.* Anſwers, *Any one may apply outward applications, and inward Medicines, by the Statute* (I'le tell him) 'tis that of 34 *H.* 8. and withal ſeveral Pleas made by *Mountebanks*, who were all overthrown upon it. Beſides, ſome of the Judges were of opinion that this was repealed by 1 *Mar.* vid. *Butlers* Caſe in *Crokes* Report, *part* 1. you conclude this with your good Latin, ſomewhat better then your *Magna in parvâ*, and call it a Maxim in Law; *Quod quiſq; norit, in eodem exerceat.* This Maxime is againſt all reaſon, and therefore Law in your ſence. I never heard of it, ſurely you miſtake

ſtake it for that common Maxime of theirs; *Quiſq; in ſua Arte credendus*, or *in ſua Arte peritus*. The former is a practical conſequence from the later, and that is a ſuppoſition needful in our Law.

To the reſt of the Book and Poſtſcript, he ſaith nothing, but only of the relation I had from a Clergy Man, who names no perſon; but *A.* hath made his name out of the letter thus, the ſilly *Apothecary* knows no more then to write to a whole-ſale *Apothecary* in your City, out of which he hath Chriſtned *Wright* the *Apothecary*. I ſay of my Friend, he is well known in Phyſic, whence he infers he is a practiſer too, and then quotes againſt his practice the decrees of the Church, and Dr. *Primroſe*, and then tells you this ſtory might have been better concealed for the honour of the Divines profeſſion (juſt as much as it was againſt Phyſiology before for me to do the like) it being contrary to the rule of Charity, and his great Maſter, to divulge his Brethrens faults, how then ſhall a Divine preach? you would like him well enough, if he had ſpoke, though untruths againſt the *Phyſicians*; and though you in many places revile me for detecting your Cheats, and proving them; yet you muſt be prais'd for your *Lex Talionis*, a meer Libel; *A. And in truth there is as much reaſon for* Apothecaries *to change profeſſions and preach, as they to practiſe Phyſic, though I am for neither; M.* (but by his Logic, if they will practiſe Phyſic, he will preach) *A.* This obſerve, *You ſhall ſeldom read or hear of any miſchiefs or abuſes, ſuch as theſe are put in print by the Doctors, but the Parſon muſt have a finger in the Pye, witneſs in late times*, In Nomine Domini, *&c.*

And

And thus Reader, you have ſeen how he hath abuſed the *Phyſicians* and *Diviner*, and this makes it probable, that if a Lawyer ſhould tell him how groſly he miſtakes in *page* 21. the application of the Maxim, how he would deal with him.

And now to confirm what I have ſaid throughout, I deſire the Reader to peruſe the 2*d*. part of the uſefulneſs of *Natural Philoſophy*, Written by the Honourable Mr. *Boyl*, a Perſon who ſpends both time and purſe for the advancement of all publick good, without intereſt or paſſion; and you will find him there, not only affirm, but prove a good part of what I have ſaid; with ſome quick and ſharp glances againſt *Phyſicians*, that do not improve Medicines. I ſhall mention but two, *page* 142. he ſaith of the inventors of *Mithridate*, and *Treacle*, *A wiſe Man might uſe a remedy which ſcarce any but a Fool would have invented.* Add hereto, what the Learned *Zwelfer*, the firſt *Phyſician* that ever went about to reform *Diſpenſatories* (too hard a taſk for *Apothecaries.*) All others being either tranſcribers only, or a little alterers of the Shop Medicines ſaith of *Treacle*, and *Mithridate*, *p.* 428. What was ſaid before and premiſed of *Theriaca Andromachi*, may be deſervedly ſaid of *Mithridate*, both as well to the Compoſition its ſelf, as to the rule of preparing it; and a little after, I may rather laugh at, then examine ſome of the ingredients; and no leſs worthy of laughter then examination, are there many other ingredients in this pompous Compoſition. Which paſſage is much more ſevere then what I ſaid of them in my *View*, *p.* 38. where I ſay briefly, that they conſiſt of confuſed and contrary ingredients,

and

and that they are unintelligible and unreaſonable Compoſitions. By this paſſage out of a perſon whoſe Book all *Phyſicians* highly honour, beſides what I allege in the ſame place, how falſly this ignorant *A.* ſpeaks (for you are to believe ſaith he, *this infallible* Doctors, ipſe dixit) *and that 'tis but one* Doctors *opinion*; and is as true, as he twice affirms, theſe Compoſitions were commended by me to the Nation, becauſe my name was to the *Diſpenſatory*. I confeſs my name is fixed to it, but as Candidate only, not as Fellow; and therefore I had no hand in that Book, and had I been then Fellow of the *College*, I ſhould have given my ſuffrage and approbation to it, notwithſtanding any thing I ſay in my *View*, 20 years after the publication of that *Pharmacopæa*. And again Mr. *Boyl* in *p.* 138. *'Tis certain* (ſaith he) *that the Bills of* Apothecaries, *eſpecially in Chronical Caſes, do often prove ſo chargable, that even when the remedies ſucceed, by that time a poor* Patient *is recovered, he is undone, and pays for the prolongation of his life, that which ſhould have been his livelyhood.* Now Sir, if you pleaſe to add this or any other of his Books to your Library, you may find more reaſon in a few pages of his, then in the whole Library you have commended, and *Certe*, in your own word, you will not judg this Noble Perſon to have written (as you ſay of us) out of malice, or deſign, nor railingly, though more ſharply then our ſelves.

ay ſee.

Add hereunto the opinion and practice of that Pious and Learned Divine Mr. *Baxter*, well known for his life and works, who not long ſince told me, in the preſence of one of my *Collegues*, and an *Apothecary*, and ſeveral other perſons of quality, that when

when he practiſed Phyſic in *Kiderminſter* (wherein he is rationally ſkilled) he durſt never truſt an *Apothecary*, but practiſed all his own Medicines; and when he gave over, he introduced another into his practice, on this condition only, that he ſhould diſpenſe his own remedies.

And ſo having ſpent a few idle hours, in reading and animadverting on your frivolous papers, I hope you and ſuch as you will leave your railing, and follow your practice, which I did neither in my former Book, nor in this Pamphlet reſtrain you from, or ſet any Conditions, Articles, or Limitations upon you, according to all your deſires, as your other Antagoniſts do, and therefore have reaſon to expect, you will without murmuring, and tricks, let the Cloſet *Doctors* peaceably enjoy their practice, and then let's try whether you, or ſuch as you, are the abler and honeſter *Phyſicians*, and *Apothecaries*; and leave the World to judg, whether our Medicines are not more ſafe, more pleaſant, more durable, and of greater efficacy, and leſs charge by far, and leſs fulſom, then yours of the Shops, and by this means we ſhall all be Friends.

Postscript.

COnsidering Reader, This Pamphlet should have come abroad 12 days sooner, but for some impediments, and delays it met with, being all that time out of my hands; Now in this interval, perusing again the *Lex Talionis*, I thought fit to add somewhat in relation to what it allegeth against *Physicians* in general, and also against the blew Apron, or *Closet Doctor Apothecaries* (as *A.* calls them) pretermitting wholy some passages omitted in each head, and clear inferences easily deducible from each of them, enough having been quoted to satisfie any indifferent person; But before I proceed, I shall only take notice of the dis-ingenuity of the *Apothecaries*, who before all intelligent men, disclaim that Book, saying the same I have said of it, but telling unconsidering, and ignorant persons, that our Books are fully answered; so ready are they by double dealing to support their cause, since no other way can do it.

The first thing *A.* allegeth against *Physicians* in general, is, in his Preface in these words. *They abuse the* Apothecaries, *perswading away, and taking from them their friends, and acquaintance, imploying, and*

sending

ſending their Bills, contrary to civility, and Equity, to whom they pleaſe, to the great prejudice of moſt of them, and therefore you will never blame ſome of them, for practiſing, being neceſſitated thereunto for a livelyhood. p. 14. *the* Doctors *began firſt with the* Apothecaries, *by invading his intereſt, and cauſing ſome of them to practiſe out of neceſſity,* pag. 29. *for it can be nothing leſs then incivility, to make a Gentleman, or other to forſake his friend, by imploying whom he pleaſeth as his* Apothecary, *and this is their common practice. M.* An Example thereof, he there gives of a *Saint Doctor. ib.* p. 29. *A. Another humour of the* Doctor, *which will neceſſitate the* Apothecary *to practiſe, is this, by having a prejudice againſt him (and this is common) ſo that they will not ſuffer his acquaintance to make uſe of him, nor ſend their Bills to him (though this be very diſ-ingennous and abſurd) but to another* Apothecary. *M.* And then another ſtory of a practiſing *Apothecary*, and after that thus concludes. *A. Here are two ſuch plain Caſes, and ſo common, that unleſs the* Doctors *on their parts will engage, not to deal ſo diſ-ingenuouſly againſt all Equity and Reaſon, the* Apothecary *can have no aſſurance of a ſubſiſtence by his profeſſion, but in practiſing of Phyſic, and* p. 31. *A.* propoſeth, *That if a* Patient *ſendeth for a* Phyſician, *he may make uſe of what* Apothecary *he pleaſeth, for to make up, and adminiſter thoſe things preſcribed, nothing more reaſonable, though nothing leſs practiſed,* p. 32. *A.* aſketh, *Whether the common practice of* Phyſicians *(moſt of them having a particular* Apothecary*) to whom uſually they ſend their Bills (though contrary to the* Patients *deſire) and I know what they uſually ſay as to the ju-*

ſtifying of it, if this hath not been the very cauſe of the neceſſitating the Apothecary *to practiſe Phyſic for his neceſſary ſupport.* *A.* And for this reaſon in ſeveral places, he maketh the *Phyſicians* the Aggreſſors in this quarrel.

To anſwer and prevent which Objections, I have ſaid ſomewhat in my *View*, p. 46. and I doubt not but the Reader would have been ſatisfied, if *A.* had been pleaſed to have publiſhed the reaſons, he ſaith, he knoweth *Phyſicians* allege for juſtifying their ſo doing, ſome whereof I ſhall here recite. One is a juſt *Lex Talionis*, which *A.* by his Title approves of, which ſure he likes as equal and juſt, *viz.* that I ſay in my View, that they commonly ſhuffle out thoſe *Phyſicians* that write only for the *Patients* good, to bring in their good *Apothecaries Phyſician*, to the manifold greater charge of the *Patient*, and nothing more ordinary then for them to brag of this.

Secondly, All thoſe diſcoveries made in their ſubſtituting, detracting, falſifying, uſing of unſound Druggs, their tricks of raiſing Bills, and moſt of the advantages I have mentioned, both to *Phyſician* and *Patient*, being well reflected on (where I ſhew the advantages both *Patient* and *Phyſician* have in making their own Medicines, not needful here to be recited) will moſt clearly prove ſo many ſolid reaſons, if not a neceſſity of *Phyſicians* carrying away their *Patients* (as they call them) to an *Apothecary*, whoſe honeſty they know both for the true making, and prizing the Medicines, and over whom they have ſome power in thoſe particulars.

Thirdly, *Phyſicians* do it for their own reputation. For the errors, and deceits of the *Apothe-*

cary

cary always reflect on them, as well as the life and health of the *Patients* are concerned thereby.

Fourthly, 'Tis granted by all, that the *Patient* is wholy ignorant of the *Apothecaries* Medicines, and practices, which the *Physician* doth, or cannot but better know either upon his own experience, or by information of some others that know them, whether this or that *Apothecaries* Medicines be good, or honestly made, and therefore hath more reason to trust his reputation, and his *Patients* life with one he knoweth, then with one he knows not, nor hath ever heard of, and for securing both, no *Patient* will but thank him for it.

Fifthly, When an *Apothecary* hath practised of his own head, and the *Physician* is not called in till extremity of danger, what reason is there, that he should take upon him the discredit of the *Patients* Death (if past Cure) or why should he teach that *Apothecary* to practise further by curing of him? And thus much and no more of the Equity, and reason of carrying away *Patients* from *Apothecaries*, though most of the pages in my *View*, may supply intelligent Readers with reasons why *Physicians* should commonly deal thus with them; and this I will here say, I never did so without sound reason, and to the good content of the *Patient*, accounting in this Case the success wholy to depend upon my self, being bound in all reason to make good the honesty and skill of the commended *Apothecary*.

The next railing expression is, *A. That 'tis incivility so to do.* To this I answer, that Civility comes from *Civis* a Citizen (as no man that understandeth Latin doubts it doth) and consequently, if Civility

signifieth

ſignifieth the practice of Citizens (as it doth as cleerly as the other) for Civility comes from *Civilis*, which ſignifieth no more then the City uſage; then 'tis moſt plain, that this practice of *Phyſicians* is moſt Civil: for I appeal to each ſingle Citizen, whether or no he thinks it not fair, and equal, to recommend his acquaintance in way of trading to other men of the ſame Trade his known Friends, then which I think there is nothing more commonly practiſed in the City. And therefore for ſo doing, he doth tax all the Citizens of incivility, abſurdity, and diſ-ingenuity, for which I preſume they will thank him as much, in *p.* 20. where *A.* ſaith, Phyſicians *may ſell* Grocers *Wares, as well as make Medicines, if they pleaſe.* Neither have I heard any complaint made by any *Apothecary*, when a friend hath carried them from one to another; beſides, why is it not uncivil for one *Apothecary* to carry away anothers Cuſtomer?

The next thing I ſhall ſpeak to is, his great Complaint againſt *Phyſicians* making their own Medicines, *p.* 1. *A.* ſaith, *That few wiſe men think this is for the publick good, and honour of the profeſſion, and* ibid. *This is the only way in the World to break* Apothecaries. *p.* 2. *There's knavery in all Trades, the* Phyſicians *not excepted, p.* 10. *The very naming of* Phyſicians *giving Medicines* gratis, *is enough to diſcourage any ingenious perſon to follow it.* ibid. *New inventions and experiments are dangerous. p.* 13. *New Models, new vampt meerly out of deſign, and in ſeveral places whimſyes, p.* 31. *he propoſeth ſomewhat as to the avoiding thoſe many prejudices, as may ariſe by new inventions (as to the ſanative part) not manifeſt. M.*

As

As to this Objection, I answer briefly, that having declared at large the great improvements may be, and are made in Physic, and that such improvement is, and hath been made, to the great help, comfort, and content of *Patients*, as experience hath taught them; if *A.* had had any prudence or well meaning to the publick good, he would not condemn those things others have found good by, and which he wholy is ignorant of; which no civil or modest man will do, though in the same place he desireth an addition and publication of such laudable preparations, as shall be judged fit and suit the *Therapeutic*, according to the causes of Diseases, now of late more perfectly known. Where he acknowledgeth that the old preparations of the Shops, do not (at least) so well suit the *Therapeutic*, and that some preparations may be fitted that will, or else why doth he desire an addition of such? Now I am to tell him, that such Medicines the *Closet Doctors* make. But the great cry of this *A.* and his Brethren is, because we will not (as he saith) *set them forth and make them manifest*, *viz.* to every *Apothecary* and his Servant to practise by, and then to vilifie and abuse the Inventors, and Founders of them, especially when they are made Masters of those things, which are better kept secret, to the Honour and livelyhood of the Inventor, and good opinion of the taker; for since so it is, that the best Medicine possibly can be made, must necessarily sometimes prove unsuccessful, if it come once into a Shop, and be made common, it loseth its value, and esteem it had whilst it was in private hands, to the great disadvantage of the *Patient*, and hence it is that *Apothecaries* making use of some

private

private receipt of a *Physician*, frequently gets more money by concealing it as his own, then the Inventor ever did. And this private way of getting receipts from *Physicians*, is the principal, if not the sole cause of setting up *Mountebanks* in the World. But because examples prove more with the vulgar then reason doth, I shall conclude this Objection by an instance in a Person much commended in several places by this *A. viz.* Dr. *Willis* (who was the great Practitioner I mentioned in my *View*, of whom an *Apothecary* said, that his Boy could write as good a Bill as he (some of whose Books you to no purpose quote in *p.* 26. 27.) hath gained that great opinion in the World by concealed Medicines made by himself, and prudently distributed in his own practice, and to his own *Apothecary* only, or by himself; and surely, if this *A.* had any thing to do in the World, he must take notice of it. Two of which, *viz.* his preparation of Steel, and Brimstone, he mentioneth not in one place only, are not unknown to some of the *Closet Doctors*, as well as many other secrets, of as good if not better effects as they, such are those you call whimsies used by those that detect your Cheats. 'Tis certain you commend not this practice in the learned Dr. *Willis*. Sure I am, an *Apothecary* told me he had seen a preparation of Steel, for the receipt whereof he would have given an 100 *l.* but being shewed by a *Closet Doctor*, such a preparation which he preferred before that other, no more words were made of it. Such are the whimsies, and novelties, invented by such you so much rail at in your own defence, being able to do no otherwise. And having thus a second time absolved my Conscience

ence in the performance of my double promiſe (equivalent to an Oath) to proſecute by all lawful ways, illiterate *Empirics*. I now now reſolve to ſit quiet, and leave any further defence to ſuch, whom it concerns perhaps more then my ſelf, and the reſt, who by making their own Medicines, and by their Pens endeavour the publick good, and the honour of their profeſſion, ſlighting the malitious forgeries, and tricks contrived againſt us. I ſay the vindication from the ſlanders mentioned in *Lex Talionis* (the common language of moſt *Apothecaries*) reflects wholy on ſuch as make not their own Medicines. For ſuch as do, muſt be knowing in Drugs, and Simples; muſt know the whole proceſs of preparing, and ordering them into Medicines, which they are willing to demonſtrate (there being no other way) to any perſon whatſoever. And do hereby offer (without the leaſt vain-glory) to accept any propoſal to be made by the Company of the *Apothecaries*, whereby they may clear to the World by manual operation and viſible demonſtration, how far ſome of the *Cloſet Doctors* ſurpaſs them, both in the knowledge of all natural things, and in well ordering them for Medicines, together with the *ratio componendi*. And all this upon whatſoever conditions the *Apothecaries* ſhall think fit to propoſe. Which if they do not (as I am ſure they will not, though many advantages ſhall be allowed them) then let all the World judg, how falſly and undeſervingly they ſlander us, and as they have done my ſelf in ſpecial; And we doubt not to prove them in the whole, *Empirics*, in their own Trade, as I have ſaid in my *View*. And now I muſt beg pardon of all Learned

men, especially those of my own Art, that I have descended so low, as to cope with such unworthy Adversaries; hoping the zeal for our profession, will plead my excuse; and for this my expectation, the Tongues and Pens of many give me full assurance.

FINIS.